United Nations A/66/491–S/2011/619

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 October 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 31
Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Letter dated 4 October 2011 from the Chairperson of the Guinea configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission addressed to the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council and the President of the Economic and Social Council

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Guinea between the Government of Guinea and the Peacebuilding Commission, which was adopted on 23 September 2011 in the presence of Mr. Alpha Condé, President of Guinea (PBC/5/GUI/2).

Following a request by the Government of Guinea, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission decided on 23 February 2011 to place Guinea on its agenda and to set up a country-specific configuration on Guinea.

In its request for the Commission's support, the Government of Guinea proposed to focus on three peacebuilding priorities, namely the promotion of reconciliation and national unity, the reform of the defence and security sector, and the youth and women employment policy.

In accordance with its mandate, the country-specific configuration on Guinea engaged extensively with the Government of Guinea, the United Nations, international partners and key national stakeholders to define priority actions and articulate mutual commitments reflecting the three aforementioned peacebuilding priorities. Consultations included two missions which I undertook to Guinea from 3 to 10 April and from 4 to 6 September 2011.

The Peacebuilding Commission and the Government will undertake a review of the statement of mutual commitments at six-month intervals from the date of its adoption.

To ensure complementarity between the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund, the statement of mutual commitments will also inform the Guinea peacebuilding priority plan, which is the instrument of engagement between the Peacebuilding Fund and the Government.

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The Peacebuilding Commission Guinea configuration is determined to support the Government of Guinea in its peacebuilding efforts, guided by the principles of national ownership, partnership and mutual accountability for results.

(*Signed*) Sylvie **Lucas**
Chairperson, Guinea configuration
Peacebuilding Commission

United Nations A/66/492

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 October 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 138

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Noel **González Segura** (Mexico)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 16 September 2011, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 2nd, 3rd and 5th meetings, on 3, 4 and 5 October 2011. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/66/SR.2, 3 and 5).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on multi-year payment plans (A/66/69).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.2

4. At its 5th meeting, on 5 October, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: requests under Article 19 of the Charter" (A/C.5/66/L.2), submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Thailand.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.2 without a vote (see para. 6).

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/66/11).

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III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: requests under Article 19 of the Charter

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter V of the report of the Committee on Contributions on its seventy-first session,[1]

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirms* its role in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations and the advisory role of the Committee on Contributions in accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

2. *Also reaffirms* its resolution 54/237 C of 23 December 1999;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to bring to the attention of Member States the deadline specified in resolution 54/237 C, including through an early announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations* and through direct communication;

4. *Urges* all Member States requesting exemption under Article 19 of the Charter to submit as much information as possible in support of their requests and to consider submitting such information in advance of the deadline specified in resolution 54/237 C so as to enable the collation of any additional detailed information that may be necessary;

5. *Agrees* that the failure of the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe and Somalia to pay the full minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 of the Charter was due to conditions beyond their control;

6. *Decides* that the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe and Somalia shall be permitted to vote in the General Assembly until the end of its sixty-sixth session.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/66/11).

United Nations A/66/493

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 October 2011
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 8
General debate

Letter dated 21 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the written statement of the delegation of Chile in exercise of the right of reply to the statement made by the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Evo Morales, on 21 September 2011 at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly. I should be grateful if the text of this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Octavio **Errazuriz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 21 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Reply of Chile to the statement made by the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Evo Morales, on 21 September 2011 at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly

The President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia made reference to his country's attempt to gain sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean through Chilean territory.

In exercise of the right of reply to his statement, we should like to point out that there are no territorial issues pending between Chile and Bolivia. They were settled once and for all by the 1904 Treaty of Peace and Friendship. This Treaty was validly negotiated more than 20 years after the conflict had ended; it was approved by the parliaments and ratified by the Governments. As Bolivia has recognized, the Treaty was the outcome of free and agreed negotiations. Accordingly, there is no basis for claiming that it was imposed or was the result of force.

Chile has made every effort to comply in full and in a timely manner with all the articles of the 1904 Treaty of Peace and Friendship. The free transit regime that Chile grants to Bolivia has been fully implemented, and its application has been expanded and modernized to take account of new transport systems and international regulations. These facilities far exceed those specified in the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, and our country — as a transit State — has emphasized, in the relevant forums, the importance that it attaches to cooperation regarding this regime.

Bolivia does not have a presumed sovereign right of access to the sea through Chilean territory, as President Morales endeavours to suggest. Moreover, the 1904 Treaty of Peace and Friendship has not been violated or breached.

Bolivia has adopted positions that are contrary to the spirit of dialogue that should prevail in both Governments. We have thus been obliged to recall that the Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, approved in 2009, introduced provisions which contravene the framework of international law governing peaceful coexistence among nations and which are therefore unenforceable against our country. Chile has therefore made an express reservation with regard to those constitutional provisions, and to article 267 and the ninth transitional article of the Bolivian Constitution.

Our country has always been and will continue to be ready to engage in dialogue with Bolivia on the basis of full respect for the 1904 Treaty of Peace and Friendship and other existing bilateral treaties. As this is a strictly bilateral issue, Chile reiterates that it does not recognize the competence of international bodies to consider or rule on matters related to its territorial integrity, such matters being covered in boundary treaties.